



Arabian Philatelic Association International  
Random Notes



October 2021

NUMBER 97

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## The Arabian Philatelic Association International

The Arabian Philatelic Association (APA) was established in 1968 in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia by a group of Aramco employees particularly interested in Saudi Arabian philately. The APA had over 300 members and subscribers worldwide during most of its existence. Its journal (*APA Random Notes*), and *Reference Manual of Saudi Arabian Forgeries*, auctions and new issue service contributed to the large increase in the popularity of Saudi Arabian philately in the 1970s and 1980s. However, interest declined in the 1990s. An initial attempt to start up a conventional Saudi stamp society in the USA failed in the late 1990s. Since then, we have realized that an Internet-based society has a better prospect of success and we have founded the Arabian Philatelic Association International. (APAI). The APAI e-mail address [arabphilassocin@aol.com](mailto:arabphilassocin@aol.com) is no longer in use, please contact Willie King at [willieking@btinternet.com](mailto:willieking@btinternet.com)

A *Catalog of the Fiscal Stamps of Saudi Arabia* has been written and published by Rudy Thoden and updated as Thoden 2008.

Longer range, we hope to prepare a second edition of the *Reference Manual of Saudi Arabian Forgeries* to cover the issues not in the original edition, plus the many new forgery discoveries, including very dangerous ones created by modern computer technology.

The following members are currently serving the APAI in the capacities indicated:

Membership secretary and Random Notes distribution: Marwan Nusair

European representative: Willie King

USA representative: David Jessich

USA Distribution Manager: Marwan Nusair

Treasurer: David Jessich

Editor, Random Notes: Martin Lovegrove

## Random Notes

The APAI's publication, *Random Notes*, will be issued three times a year, assuming sufficient material is available. The editor is Mr. Martin C Lovegrove, e-mail: [weatherings@aol.com](mailto:weatherings@aol.com), (The Weatherings, East End, Gooderstone, KINGS LYNN, PE33 9DB, United Kingdom.) Articles on all aspects of Saudi Arabian philately are urgently needed for publication in *Random Notes*, and can be submitted in manuscript, as a text file, as an e-mail or a MS Word document. The right to edit or reject all submissions is reserved. Opinions expressed are those of the authors only. Material from this publication may be reprinted provided credit is given to "Arabian Philatelic Association International" and the author of the article. Please send a copy of the reprint to the editor.

Scott's (2021) and Stanley Gibbons (2016) catalog numbers are used with the kind permission of the copyright owners.

Several organizations and individuals have granted permission for their work to be reproduced in this journal; our thanks go to them and their details are given on the final page of this edition.

Reference may be made in this publication to the following books by their authors' names:

HAWORTH, W.B. and SARGENT, H. L. - *The Postal Issues of the Hejaz* (1922)

WARIN, D.F.- *The Postal Issues of Hejaz, Jeddah and Nejd.* (1927)

MAYO, M.M. - *Barid Al Sa'udiyyah wa al Hijaz wa Najd* (1973)

DONALDSON, N - *The Postal Agencies in Eastern Arabia and the Gulf.* (1975)

WILSON, J.M.- *The Hejaz - A History in Stamps* (1982).

COLES, J.H. & WALKER, H.E - *Postal Cancellations of the Ottoman Empire Part 2* (1987)

THODEN, R. J - *A Catalog of the Fiscal Stamps of Saudi Arabia*, (2001), Thoden 2008

VON UEXKULL, J.- *The Early Postal History of Saudi Arabia* (2001).

RIACHI, G.D. - *The Sultanate of Nejd, A Philatelic Manual* (2015).

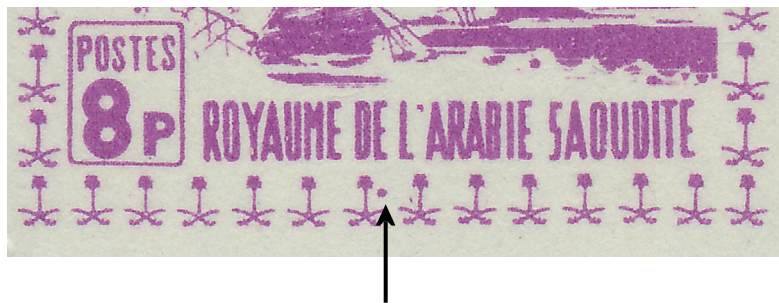
# Random Notes #97

*Assembled by the Editor*

It has been a long time since I was able to produce a new edition only three months after the previous. The trial Zoom meetings have been a success and if you would like an invitation to the next meeting, just let me know; my contact details are on the previous page. We even have a website now; its temporary location is <http://www.the-weatherings.co.uk/APAI/index.html>. The website contains links to all old Random Notes as well as a complete index to them. If we get a more suitable domain name and hosting package it will cost money, so the temporary aspect may become permanent! Let me know if you have any ideas for website content.

Now for the notes.

1. In an article "World Refugee Year : 1960" in Random Notes #61, several flaws noted for this issue were described and some illustrated. One that was not mentioned was the 'dot in emblems' flaw on at least one of the panes of the 8p. It occurs in position 50.



2. A link on our website is to the short display given by Willie King, "The Ghost Train". This display shows stamps printed on top of Hejaz Railway Tax stamps printed in ochre and without value added. There also exists Hejaz postage stamps printed on top of other Hejaz stamps of a different value. Below are a perforated 1 qirsh blue on ½ qirsh red (both position 17), an imperforate 1 qirsh blue (position 2) on inverted ½ qirsh red (position 35), both unlisted in Mayo, and an imperforate 3 qirsh brown-red (position 35) on ½ qirsh red (Mayo 77Wh - position 35 with part position 36).



3. Another item from the 1960s, this time the instalment of King Faisal. The plate flaws have been recorded in previous Notes but never illustrated. Below is the 'broken A' in INSTALMENT' flaw from position 5 in the pane having the colour registration target to the right of row 1. I assume that this is the right-hand pane, but please correct me if I am wrong.



Broken 'A'



The other recorded flaw is the 'dot over first A in JAMAD' in the vertical panel at left. This flaw occurs in every stamp in column 2, possibly of both panes; confirmation is required. It is certainly in the half-sheet illustrated on the next page - my first purchase from the central post office in Riyadh, November 1964. In that sheet, the colour registration target is in the left selvedge, so is probably the left pane.

Dot over 'A'



On the next page there is also a corner block of four without the colour registration target but with column 2 containing the flaw. Does this indicate that column 2 on the right pane had the flaw, or were there 4 panes on the printed sheet?





Half-sheet with dot over 'A' in column 2.



Block without colour registration target but with dot over 'A' in column 2.

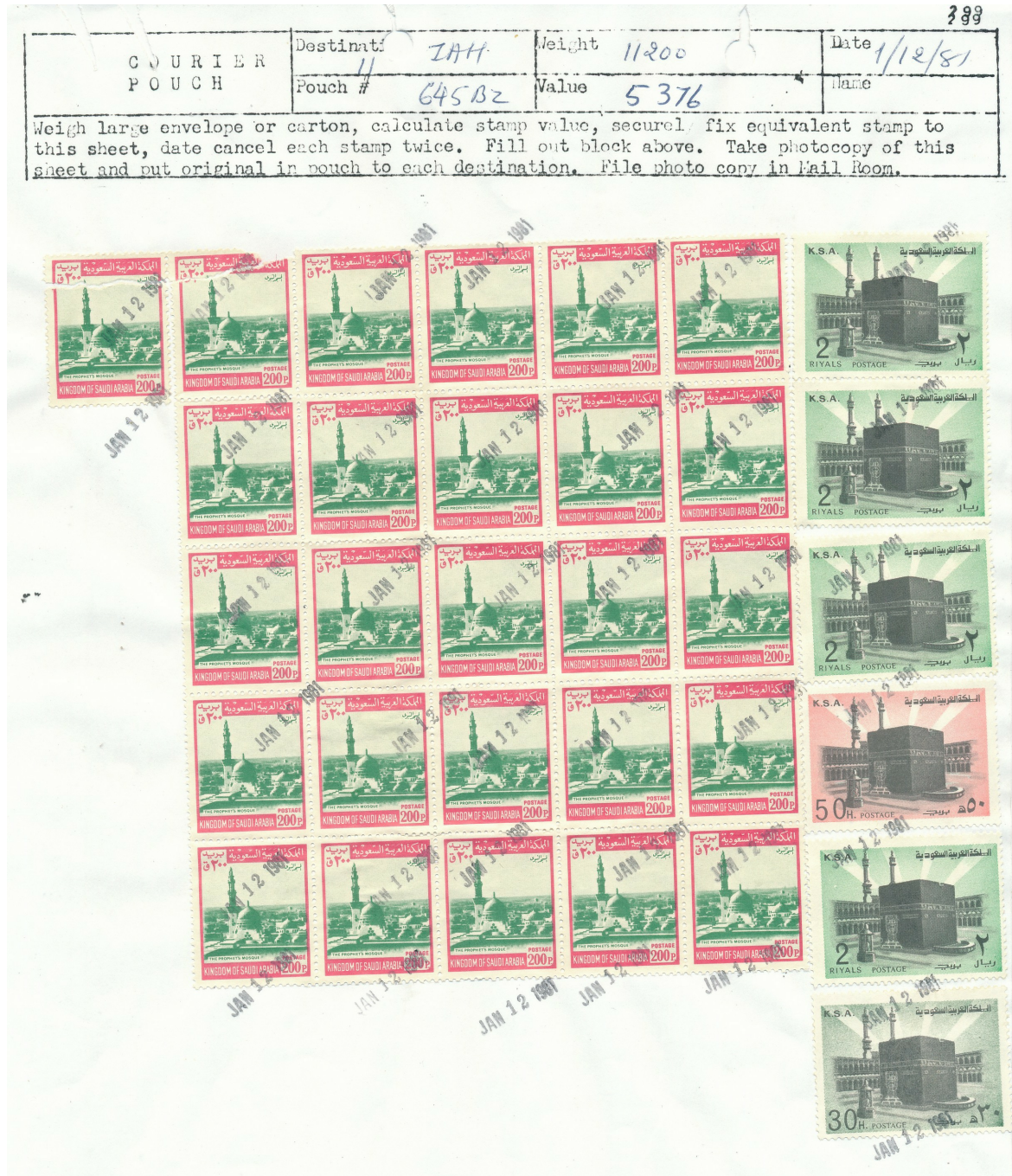
4. In Random Notes 12.4, item 15 (1978), John Wilson reported:

*In February of this year, I visited the mail room of the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco) and found that business mail addressed to Aramco's affiliate in Houston, Texas, the Aramco Services Company, was being sent by courier. The mail was weighed, the correct postage was calculated, and the stamps were affixed to a form letter certifying both the weight of the mail and the value of the stamps. The stamps were cancelled by the mail room employees with a one-line date stamp in the format: "FEB 27 1978". A photocopy of the sheet with the stamps affixed to it accompanies the pouch to show that*



*the stamps were actually applied and cancelled. Earlier, the sheets appear to have gone along in the pouch. We understand that the earlier method may again come into effect.*

I am able to reproduce here a similar sheet from 12 January 1981 with cancelled stamps and, thanks to David Jessich, a control sheet from 16 December 1980.



Reduced 75%

COMPANY MAIL REPORT  
ARAMCO 562 (4/70)

OUT GOING  
POUCH

Transmittal No. 12-53

Date: 12-16-80

DEST.	TYPE	PIECES	GRAMS	POSTAGE	DEST.	TYPE	PIECES	GRAMS	POSTAGE	
4	PM	1	50	4			WJ	WJ	WJ/Kilos	
8	PM	50	5400	1620	DEST	POUCH				
11	PM	50	5400	2592	AMS	277P	5400	5.40	5 1/2	
11	PM	20	650	552	IAH	636 B2	5400	5.40	5 1/2	
11	PM	1	50	24	JFK	809X	200	0.20	1/2	
11	PM	2	150	72	JFK	5 P.O.S.		2.5	2 1/2	
12	PM	3	500	310	BERMUDA	1 P.O.S.		0.5	1/2	
12	PM	4	350	217	MELBOURNE	1 P.O.S.		0.5	1/2	
12	PM	1	100	62	BAHARIN	1 P.O.S.		0.5	1/2	
	LAST ITEM				SYD	4 P.O.S.		2.0	2	
					TOKYO	2 P.O.S.		1.0	1	
					SINGAPORE	2 P.O.S.		1.0	1	
							<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>19 1/2</u>	

PREPARED BY:

*Levi L.*

TOTAL

5453

APPROVED BY:

*AMM Sulhail*

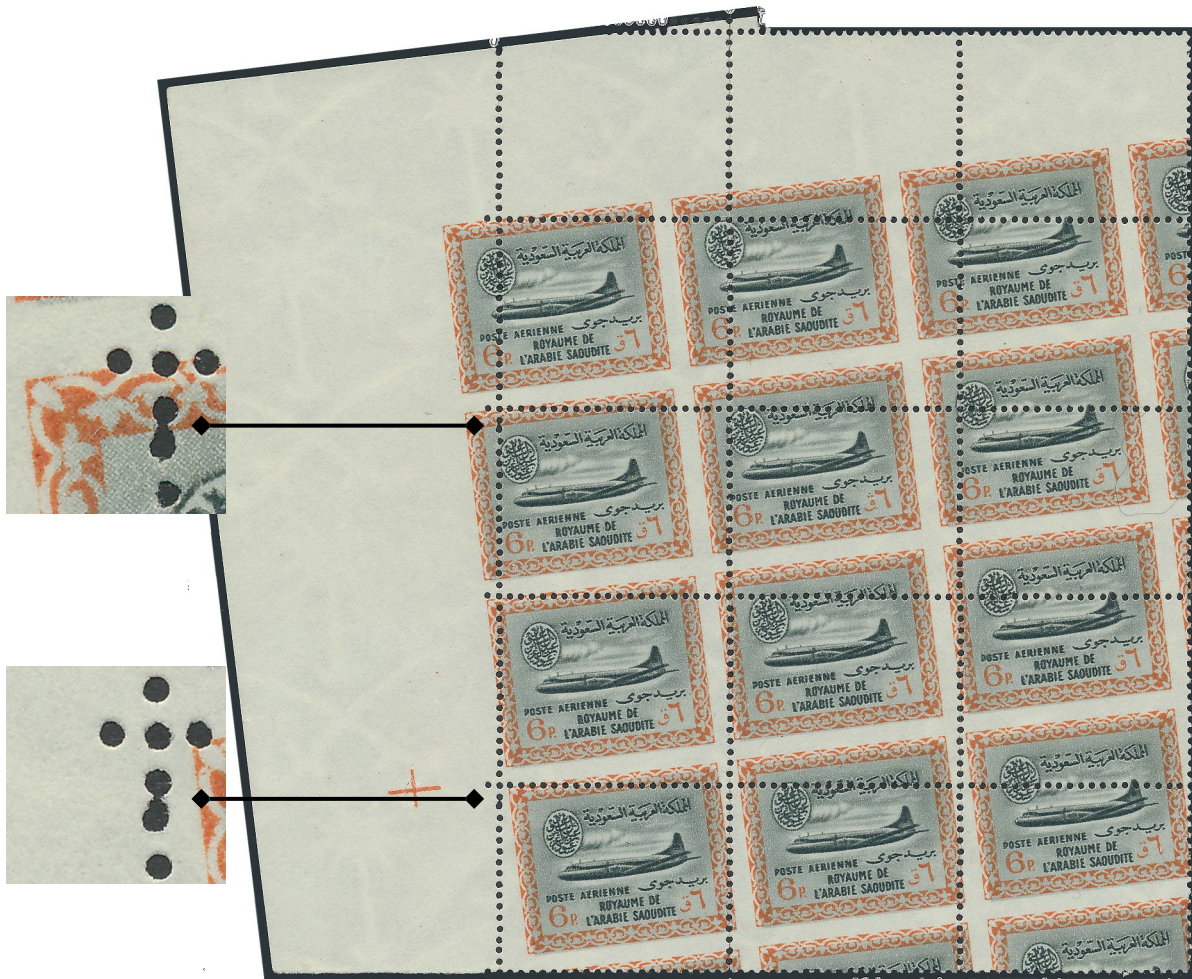
Received *Bert* pounds of Company Mail

*Dec 16/80*

DHHRAN, MAIL CENTER

Reduced 75%

5. Following on from RN96 and the DGA perforation types, this misperforated block of the 6 qirsh on paper with watermark 1 below, shows a perforation flaw occurring on alternate rows, a sure sign that the double row comb perforator 14 x 13¾ was used.



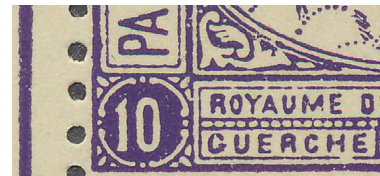
6. RN11.4, item 14, reported the 10pi airmail of 1949-58 (Scott C4) had been found with a broken letter 'M' in 'ROYAUME' but that the plate position was not known. I can reveal that it is from position 7.



Broken 'M'



While on the subject of the 1949 airmail stamps, I can provide more information about the second plate of the 10pi value. A close inspection of position 1 shows that the value in the bottom left corner is in a slightly different position to that of the normal plate. This actually applies to all positions of all values of this set of stamps. It would appear that the value was inserted individually by hand into each position of the main design. If it were not for the fact that some differences are very small, it would be a useful guide for plating. Below is a block of 10 from the alternative sheet with, apparently, the top selvedge removed. Could it be that these alternatives were an attempt to produce larger size sheets? Has anyone got sheets or large blocks of this series that do not plate against the regular sheets?



**Position 1 alternative sheet.  
10 positioned to left in circle.**



**Position 1 regular sheet.  
10 positioned to right in circle.**

7. I am sure that collectors of Saudi covers will have seen the sanction busting mail sent to London or Nicosia, Cyprus, containing letters to be forwarded to Palestine. The variations in quality of addressing the envelope did not seem to matter; the mail managed to get through. I have seen many over the years but it was not long ago that I came across some covers sent from the occupied territories to Arab states not having postal relations with Israel. Unfortunately it is not possible to determine the destination of the mail sent under such cover. Examples are on the next page.





Envelope originally containing mail destined for Palestine



Mail from Palestine

8. Saudi Post has rebranded with a new look and new name. The new name is Saudi Post and Logistics; in Arabic it is Sabl. This must surely mean some changes for us; the current postal labels have the old logo, but it may take some time before we see the new look.



9. Hejaz-Nejd Pan Islamic Conference, Cairo: A set of six postage stamps and three postage dues; what could go wrong? Well, how about the title? I must thank Willie King for this item.



The overprint reads simply 'Islamic Congress 20 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1344', the date converts to 1 June 1926. Scott refers to the issue as 'Pan-Islamic Congress' with no reference to its location. Gibbons, Mayo and other publications give the location as Cairo. This is where we encounter a problem. The Cairo Congress was held between 13 and 19 May 1926, a little early for the stamps. One of the original aims of the congress was to agree to bring the Caliphate to Egypt, but that was dropped before the start. The event became a failure and the reference below only implies that a representative from Hejaz-Nejd attended. However, Ibn Saud hosted an Islamic Congress in Makkah during the pilgrimage season of 1344 with the intention of confirming his administration of the holy cities. Although he was unsuccessful, the timing and location of his congress, indicate that the stamp issue more than likely commemorates the Makkah conference.

Reference: Egypt, Islam, and the Arabs - The Search for Egyptian Nationhood, 1900-1930 by Israel Gershoni & James P. Jankowski, ISBN 0195040961



10. RN8.1 item 2 mentions the Nejd second handstamp in blue on the Hejaz Railway Tax 1 qirsh and lists it as SG 218a. The stamp is listed by Mayo as 568. At some time Gibbons removed the stamp from the catalogue, but why? An example appeared as lot 584 in the August 1999 sale at Harmers of London and the details are as below. The fact that it is handstamped M.S.N. (Mohammad Sadik Al-Mojaddedi, Djeddah) makes me think that the stamp is genuine; it certainly looks it. Can anyone add further information?



1925 "Nejd Sultanate Post" handstamp in blue on Railway Tax 1pi. blue, o.g., handstamped M.S.M. on reverse, With B.P.A. Certificate (1996) (Formerly listed in the S.G. Part 19, 4th. edition as 218a, Cat. £1,000) (Photo-Plate 17) ..... E £150

11. RN96 gave details of some Cairo DGA stamps with the lithographed frames printed double. The De La Rue DGA stamps were entirely printed in lithography and one of the problems encountered by reel fed presses is incorrect paper tension. With insufficient tension, the paper may come into contact with the print roller more than once. The stamp below has a double impression of the centre, but the second impression is very pale and most noticeable in the Faisal cartouche. With these De La Rue/Riyadh printings, it is possible for doubling to occur on the centre, frame or both. I would call these oddities rather than rarities.

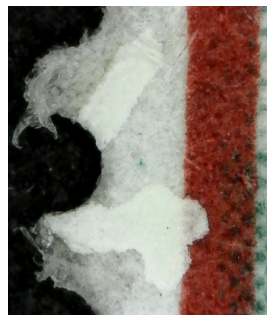


12. This pair of stamps had an interesting description and at one time, a very high price, but by the time it got to eBay, it was almost nothing.



Var 2p Mosque Issue with the recently discovered gum tape error, probably \$400.00 guidemarks during printing. The white guidelines are embedded vertically but sporadically on various stamps. Sc. 490b, S.G. 92S. Unrecorded. (pair).

The actual reason for the marks was automatic letter sorting. The white marks are not strips of tape but white ink, fluorescing yellow under ultraviolet light. In addition to the white strips there is also a numeral 4 at left, printed in the same ink.



Continued on [page 32](#)

# The Three Qirsh Tughra Issue 1937-1960

By: *J. I. Kearney*

An interesting lot was offered on ebay which prompted me to look at my own 3 qirsh Tughra items. My findings are based only on my own materials, all covers. Others are invited to add to or improve my findings. I used a variety of sources to identify colors and I will disclose those sources. I will classify my findings as to colors. SG means Stanley Gibbons. Other than light blue and ultramarine, color choices were quite difficult. Examples of colors are included.

The three qirsh denomination began being used around March 1937. It was needed because the surface rate and registration rate changed from 3½ qirsh. The 3 qirsh denomination was the workhorse of the Saudi postage system with as many as 10 copies being used on the same cover.

## Three qirsh light blue

Color:	light blue
Color determination:	Scott Catalog 166a
First usage of perf 11:	March 23, 1937
Last usage of perf 11:	February 2, 1938
Number of items examined:	3
First usage of perf 11½:	May 25, 1937
Last usage of perf 11½:	January 4, 1939
Number of items examined:	10



3 qirsh light blue



## Three qirsh bright blue

Color:	bright blue
Color determination:	SG Stamp Colour Key
Only usage of perf 11:	February 22, 1960
First usage of perf 11½:	May 25, 1937
Last usage of perf 11½:	May 26, 1946
Number of items examined:	5



3 qirsh bright blue

**Three qirsh dull violet blue**

Color:	dull violet blue
Color determination:	SG Stamp Colour Key
Usage of perf 11:	none
Usage of perf 11½:	February 5, 1948
Number of items examined:	1



**3 qirsh dull violet blue**



## Three qirsh violet blue

Color:	violet blue
Color determination:	SG Stamp Colour Key
First usage of perf 11:	June 1959
Last usage of perf 11:	April 19, 1960
Number of items examined:	2
Usage of perf 11½:	none



3 qirsh violet blue





### Three qirsh ultramarine

Color:	ultramarine
Color determination:	Scott Catalog 166
First usage of perf 11:	April 2, 1940
Last usage of perf 11:	October 29, 1954
Number of items examined:	34
First usage of perf 11½:	January 16, 1940
Last usage of perf 11½:	October 31, 1953
Number of items examined:	14



3 qirsh ultramarine

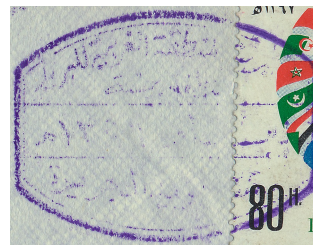
## Regional Postmarks of Saudi Arabia - Part 2

By: *Martin Lovegrove*

No sooner had the ink dried after penning part 1 than I found a couple of examples of another type from the Western region. So, I will start with that and then proceed with the current postal regions.

### West Region (Continued)

This type is an oval with flattened ends, 40 mm. x 30 mm., and a double outer frame. The examples I have seen are of poor quality and two of the words I have found unreadable. Perhaps a reader could help me. I have examples from two locations, one in blue and the other violet. Despite the year appearing on the device being 1396 (1976) they date from the period 1978 to 1983.



Example from Al Hibail

The meaning of the text in the variant oval mark is:

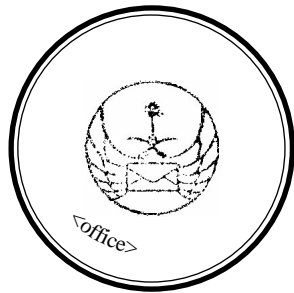
- Line 1: Western Postal Region Directorate
- Line 2: Bisha (plus unidentified word)
- Line 3 (belt): 1396H (plus unidentified word)
- Line 4: <office> post office

### Al Jouf Region

I have just one type from Al Jouf region. It is a double line circle with a central Saudi Post emblem and two lines of text. The two examples I have are from different locations, one having a diameter of 37 mm and the other 39 mm.

The text has the meaning:

- Line 1: <region> region post
- Line 2: <office> postal affairs



### Al Qassim Region

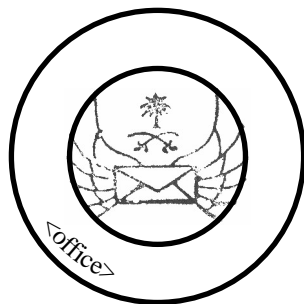
The first eight designs are for acting post offices.

#### Example 1.

This seems to be quite a common type with outside diameter 37 or 38 mm. and the diameter of the logo about 24 mm. I have examples from nine locations with usage between 1984 and 2004.

The text has the meaning:

- Line 1: Al Qassim region post
- Line 2: Acting post <office>

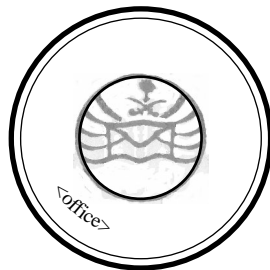


Example 2a.

This has an outside diameter of 36 mm. with double outer frame line The central logo is in a circle 16 mm. diameter and is a variation on the usual one in that the envelope has curved edges at top and bottom. I have only one example of this type, used in 1997. The text has the meaning:

Line 1: Al Qassim region post

Line 2: Acting post <office>



Example 2b.

This is the same as example 2a but with a single outer frame line. I have only one example of this type, used in 1990 but from the same locations as type 2a. It is possible that this is a worn version of 2a.



Example 3.

This has an outside diameter of 37 mm. with single outer frame line The central logo is in a slightly thinner circle 21 mm. diameter and is the standard type. Two five-pointed stars, horizontally opposed, appear between the circles. I have only one example of this type, used in 2003. The text has the meaning:

Line 1: Al Qassim region post

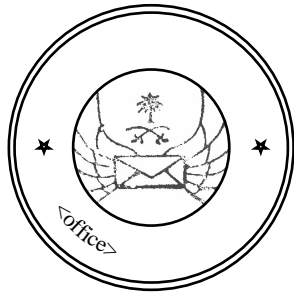
Line 2: Acting post <office>



Example 4.

Similar to example 3 with an outside diameter of 38 mm. and with a double outer frame line The central logo is in a 22 mm. diameter circle and is the standard type. Two five-pointed stars, horizontally opposed, appear between the circles but in this case are pointing down. I have two examples of this type but from the same location, with usage between 1997 and 1998. The text has the meaning:

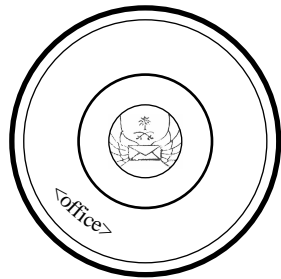
Line 1: Al Qassim region post  
Line 2: Acting post <office>



Example 5.

Another variation on the theme having an outside diameter of 36 mm. and with a double outer frame line The central logo is in a 10 mm. diameter circle; it is the standard type and surrounded by a 18 mm. circle. I have one example of this type but it is on a fragment with Jizan port stamps, so cannot be earlier than 2000. The text has the meaning:

Line 1: Al Qassim region post  
Line 2: Acting post <office>



Example 6.

Oval postmark 41 mm. x 23 mm. and with a double outer frame line The central logo is in a 10 mm. diameter circle; it is the standard type. I have examples of this type from five locations with usage between 2007 and 2010. The text has the meaning:

Line 1: Saudi Post Corporation  
Line 2: Al Qassim region post  
Line 3: Acting post <office>



Example 7.

Octagonal postmark 32 mm. x 27 mm. and with a double outer frame line The central logo is in a 12 mm. x 8 mm. oval; it is the standard type. I have examples of this type from two locations with all usage in 2004. The text has the meaning:

Line 1: Al Qassim region post

Line 2: Acting post

Line 3: <office>



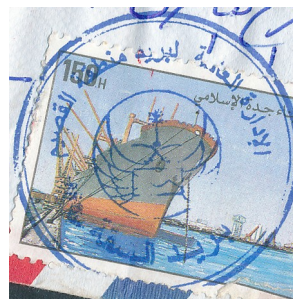
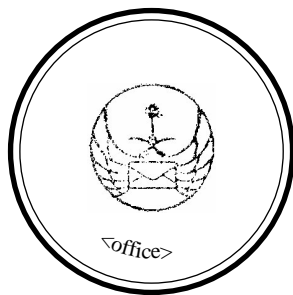
For regular post offices.

Example 1.

Circular postmark 38 mm. diameter and with a double outer frame line The central logo is in a 17 mm. circle; it is the standard type. I have two examples of this type from one location with usage between 2009 and 2010. The text has the meaning:

Line 1: Administration of Al Qassim region post

Line 2: <office> post



Example 2.

Circular, belted and dated postmark 32 mm. diameter and with a single outer frame line Below the datebelt is the office name and a counter number. The text has the meaning:

Line 1: Saudi Post Corporation

Line 2: Al Qasim region post

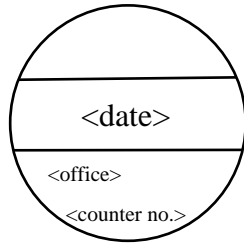
Line 3: <date>

Line 4: <office> post office

Line 5: <counter number>

Only Gregorian dates in the format DD MMM YYYY have been seen on this type. I have examples from two locations with usage between 2006 and 2008.





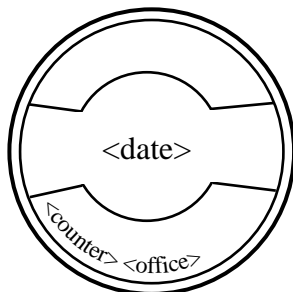
Examples of Uqlat Al Suqur 1 and Buraydah Post Office 3 on 2006 cover to Egypt (70%)

Example 3.

Circular and dated postmark 38 mm. diameter and with a double outer frame line Below the date area is the office name and counter number. The text has the meaning:

- Line 1: Saudi Post Corporation
- Line 2: Al Qasim region post
- Line 3: <date>
- Line 4: <counter number> <office> post office

Only Gregorian dates in the format DD MMM YYYY have been seen on this type. I have three examples from one location with usage between 2007 and 2009.



This article will be continued in the next edition of Random Notes.



# Saudi Arabian Year Issues - 2020 part 1

*By: Syed Abrar Ahmed & Martin Lovegrove*

Summary for year:

Eid Mubarak	24 May 2020
Hajj 1441H	27 July 2020
Falcons	17 August 2020
Flowers	1 September 2020
The 90th Saudi National Day	23 September 2020
World Post Day	9 October 2020
G20 Summit - Riyadh	5 November 2020
Saudi Horse Cup	8 November 2020
King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre	12 November 2020
Dakar Rally - Saudi Arabia	15 November 2020
Makkah-Medina High-speed Railway	19 November 2020
50th Anniversary of the Saudi Press Agency	10 December 2020
1st Global Conference for Giftedness and Creativity	8 November 2020
King Abdulaziz Foundation 20 Years	8 November 2020
Saudia 75 Years	31 December 2020
75th Anniversary of Arab League	31 December 2020
Riyadh Arab Digital Capital	31 December 2020
International Day of people with disabilities	31 December 2020

In this series, the items described are as supplied by the Dammam Post Office. Other regions may supply slightly different items and this may particularly apply to First Day Covers.

Unless stated otherwise, all stamps were printed at the Government Security Press, Riyadh.

In the descriptions that follow, the print quantities, where known, are given in parentheses.





**24 May 2020: Eid Mubarak**

Sheetlet of four 3SR stamps with a common design, perforated 14. (10,000)

EID MUBARAK printed in invisible ink fluorescing yellow under long wave ultraviolet light.





Simulation of text printed in invisible ink. Typeface and colour are not accurate and are for guidance only.

**27 July 2020: Hajj 1441H**

Sheetlet of four 3SR stamps with a common design, perforated 14. (15,000)

Miniature sheet 5SR, imperforate. (7,000)

Individual stamps in the sheetlet and the miniature sheet have the Hajj logo and Arabic text printed in invisible ink fluorescing yellow under long wave ultraviolet light.





Miniature sheet with a simulation of the invisible logo and text. This additional print appears in the same position on stamps in the sheetlet.



A First Day Cover was only issued for stamps, not the miniature sheet.



A slightly different FDC exists with the date 1441-12-5



**17 August 2020: Falcons**

Sheetlet of three 3SR stamps, perforated 14. (10,000 planned, but only 4,000 actually printed)  
Miniature sheet 5SR, imperforate. (7000)

Individual stamps in the sheetlet and the miniature sheet have the falcon's species in English and Arabic text printed in invisible ink fluorescing yellow under long wave ultraviolet light.

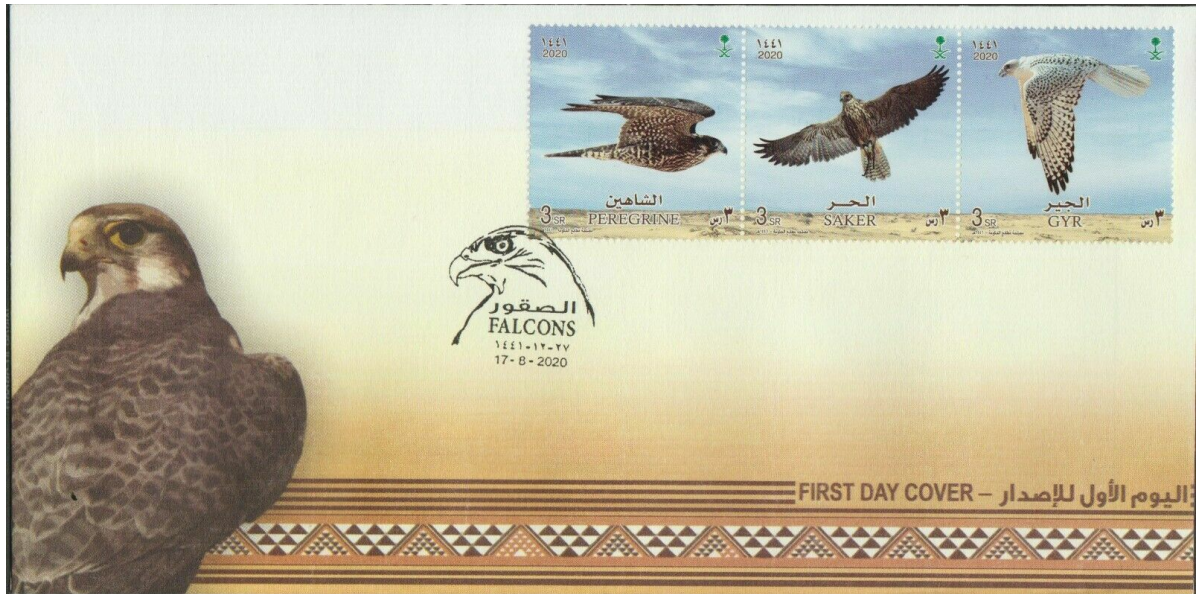


Sheetlet with simulation of the invisible text.



Miniature sheet with simulation of the invisible text.





**Falcon sheetlet and miniature sheet First Day Covers**

**1 September 2020: Flowers**

Sheet of fifteen 3SR stamps, perforated 14. (150,000)

Miniature sheet 7SR, imperforate. (10000)

Individual stamps in the sheet 'Saudi post' in English printed in various positions and sizes in invisible ink fluorescing yellow under long wave ultraviolet light.

There are several different versions of this sheet; different flowers can be found above the stamp in position 1 of the sheet.

Although inscribed 2019, the release was delayed until late in 2020.





Sheet with simulation of the invisible text.



The miniature sheet, printed in offset by the SuperStar Printing Press in Jordan, has the scent of a Taif rose added.

The addition of text or logo in invisible ink has not been recorded on this item.



Miniature sheet First Day Cover





Flower sheet First Day Cover

This article will be continued in the next edition of Random Notes.

RN

Continued from [page 12](#)



Above is the pair of stamps photographed under ultraviolet light. The stamps are the Prophet's Mosque, redrawn frame, on paper with first watermark. As an aside, note that although the stamps are printed on paper having the first watermark, there is no fluorescence from the paper. This is unlikely to be a feature of the original paper but that of the treatment the stamps have received during and after soaking off the envelope.

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## Free Adlets

Random Notes will publish as many free adlets in each issue as will fit on one page. Adlets will run for one issue only but can be renewed by sending a request by email to the editor. There is a maximum of five lines per adlet. The adlet must be relevant to Saudi Arabian philately and the editor's decision is final as to whether an adlet is suitable.

If the adlets can fill a full page, they will appear as the last page in the journal, but partial pages may be used as fillers as required.

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### One Man's Collection - Part 1 - Saudi Arabia: Modern Technology (1970 - 2018)

This part contains Postage Meter Stamps and labels used by the Saudi Arabian postal system that display barcodes. It covers normal registration, EMS (*al barid al mumtaz*) and general purpose postal labels. 142 pages. GBP 15 (USD 20) plus post and packing at cost.

eMail Martin Lovegrove [weatherings@aol.com](mailto:weatherings@aol.com) for further details.

Part 2 dealing with items relating to the Hejaz Railway is nearing completion.

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Bound copies of Kenneth Knight's series 'The Postal Markings of Hejaz, Nejd, Hejaz and Nejd, and Saudi Arabia' are available for GBP 10 (USD 13) plus post and packing at cost .

eMail Martin Lovegrove [weatherings@aol.com](mailto:weatherings@aol.com) for further details.

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## Acknowledgements and Contacts

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<a href="http://www.filatelia.fi/experts/">http://www.filatelia.fi/experts/</a>	Experts
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